



Rapid German

Vol. 1

200+ essential words and phrases
anchored into your long term memory
with great music



The revolutionary new learning technique
effortless and enjoyable - your fast track
to success!



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Your personal audio language trainer

Phrase Book

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Your personal audio language trainer

earworms mbt© Rapid German puts the words and phrases you need not just on the tip of your tongue, but also transports them deep into your long-term memory.

Simply by listening to these specially composed melodies with their rhythmic repetitions of German and English a few times, the sound patterns are indelibly burned into your aural cortex. You will have successfully learned the German phrase and have the correct accent ringing in your ears. Wherever you are, whatever you are doing: While jogging, in the car, in the bath, doing the ironing ...you can be learning German at the same time!

earworms mbt© Rapid Languages is the first language course to get your toe tapping.

You know the phenomena of those catchy tunes or earworms that you just can't get out of your head? Voulez-vous coucher avec moi, ce soir? Well, earworms mbt© has put this phenomena to positive use. Gone are the days of learning pressure and frustration at not being able to remember, the experience of many on conventional language courses. In combination with music, the phrases you need are automatically anchored deep into your memory, ready for instant recall.

Music is the Key

The idea is as simple as it is old. Before the age of writing, ancient historical events were recorded in verse and song form for easy memorisation. In his book 'Songlines' Bruce Chatwin describes how the Australian Aborigines were able to navigate their way across hundreds of miles of desert to their ancestral hunting grounds without maps. And how? The extensive lyrics of their traditional songs were exact descriptions of the routes!

Rhythm and words i.e. song and verse have always been a very powerful memory aid, and this is supported by recent scientific research. The advertising industry knows only too well how powerful music can be in getting the message across with brainwashing-like jingles and soundbites.

It really works!

Developed and used over years in the classroom, earworms mbt© Rapid Languages has shown phenomenal success. In tests pupils using this technique regularly get average marks of over 90% compared to less than 50% with conventional book based learning. Why hasn't music been used more in education up to now? Imagine kids at school getting a CD of hip hop songs with all the historical dates they have to learn, or all the French verbs they have to learn! Wouldn't that make their (and teachers') school lives much easier, much more fun, much more successful? Rest assured, we are working on it!

What you get

This volume deals with the essentials for your visit abroad. It looks at typical situations: taking a taxi, at the hotel, at the restaurant, requesting, polite phrases, finding your way, numbers, dealing with problems and so on. Volume 2 will have you talking about yourself and others, past, present and future, likes and dislikes and general conversational items. The themes follow closely the Common European Framework for language learning, a recognised benchmark of language proficiency, and the emphasis is constantly on usefulness to the learner.

Memory hooks

This booklet contains all the text on the CD, both English and German, plus the sounds of the words. An additional aid to learning, 'memory hooks' and comments to assist your memorisation and understanding, can be found on the earworms website. These complement the CD and are really worth checking out. Memory hooks are for example, if you want to memorise the German word for number 3 = drei (pronounced drry), imagine: three bottles of dry German wine - and you will easily remember.

How to use earworms: Don't think, just listen!

Sit back, relax and groove along to the melodies without trying to listen too hard. Treat them as songs you hear on the radio. Our recommendation is that you do familiarise yourself with the written words in the booklet - at least the first time you listen.

After listening several times, playfully test yourself - cover up the English side of the phrase book and see how many words and phrases you remember!

Lastly - a word of thanks

The earworms team would like to thank you for putting your trust in our 'slightly different' learning concept and are sure that you will have the success that many others have already had. It's motivating to know that learners are really benefiting from our research and development. Also, as accelerated learning is a rapidly growing field, we look forward to hearing your experiences and successes - so feel free to visit us on the website:

www.earwormslearning.com

1. I would like...

I would like...	Ich möchte... ich merhkete
a coffee	einen Kaffee iynen kaffeh
with milk	mit Milch mit milsh
with	mit mit
please	bitte bitter
a tea	einen Tee iynen teh
and sugar	und Zucker oont tsooker
and	und oont
I would like a tea, please.	Ich möchte, einen Tee, bitte. ich merhkete, iynen teh bitter
Very good.	Sehr gut. zehyr gooht
a beer	ein Bier iyn beer
a pils	ein Pils iyn pillss
water	Wasser vasser
mineral water	Mineralwasser meeneralvasser
I would like a mineral water.	Ich möchte (gern*) ein_Mineralwasser. ich merhkete gehrn iyn meeneralvasser
**'Gern' literally means 'gladly', it just makes the sentence more polite.	
I would like to eat something.	Ich möchte (gern) etwas essen. ich merhkete etvas essen
to eat	essen essen
something	etwas etvas
the menu	die Speisekarte dee shpiyzekarte
Can I have the menu, please?	Kann ich, bitte, die Speisekarte haben? kan ich, bitter, dee shpiyzekarte haaben
Great.	Prima. preema

2. To order

to order	bestellen beshtellen
I would like to order.	Ich möchte bestellen. ich merhkte beshtellen
something to drink	etwas zu trinken etvas tsoo trinken
something	etwas etvas
We would like to drink wine.	Wir möchten Wein trinken*. veer merhkten viyn trinken
*Notice: 'trinken' comes at the end.	
white wine	Weißwein viyssviyn
red wine	Rotwein rohtviyn
a bottle of ...	eine Flasche ... iyn flashe
a bottle of white wine	eine Flasche Weißwein iyn flashe viyss viyn
a glass of ...	ein Glas ... iyn glaas
I would like a glass of wine.	Ich möchte ein Glas Wein. ich merhkte iyn glaas viyn
I would like to have...	Ich hätte gern... ich hetter gehrn
a cup of coffee	eine Tasse Kaffee iyn tasse kaffeh
a cup of ...	eine Tasse ... iyn tasse
bread	Brot broht
some bread	etwas Brot etvas broht
some	etwas etvas
I would like some bread.	Ich hätte gern etwas Brot. ich hetter gehrn etvas broht
a salad	einen Salat iynen zalaat
a mixed salad	einen gemischten Salat iynen gemishten zalaat
You're welcome. Don't mention it.	Bitte schön. bitter shern

Read the original text and phonetics to give yourself extra visual input.
To perfect your pronunciation...



Let your ears guide you!

3. Have you got...?

Have you got...?	Haben Sie...? haaben zee
a table for two (persons)	einen Tisch für zwei Personen iynen tish fewr tsviy perzohnen
a table for three (persons)	einen Tisch für drei Personen iynen tish fewr driy perzohnen
Have you got a table for three?	Haben Sie einen Tisch für drei Personen? haaben zee iynen tish fewr driy perzohnen
No, sorry.	Nein, tut mir Leid. niyn, tooht meer liyt
Yes, of course.	Ja, natürlich. yaa, natewrlich
What would you like to drink?	Was möchten Sie trinken? vas merhkten zee trinken
What would you like?	Was möchten Sie? vas merhkten zee
Would you like...?	Möchten Sie...? merhkten zee
What - would you like - to drink?	Was - möchten Sie - trinken? vas merhkten zee trinken
Can I get a coffee?	Kann ich einen Kaffee bekommen*? kan ich iynen kaffeh bekommen...
*You literally say: "Can I a coffee get?"	
another coffee	noch einen Kaffee nohk iynen kaffeh
Is everything OK?	Ist alles in Ordnung? ist alles in ortnoong
Bon appetit, enjoy your meal.	Guten Appetit. goohten appehteet
Did you enjoy it? (literally:Has it tasted?)	Hat es geschmeckt? haat es geshmehkt
I'd like to pay, (please).	Ich möchte (,bitte,) bezahlen. ich merhkte (bitter) betsaalen
pay	bezahlen betsaalen
Can I pay, please?	Kann ich, bitte, (be)zahlen? kan ich bitter (be)tsaalen
by credit card	mit Kreditkarte mit kredeetkarte
Can I pay by credit card?	Kann ich mit Kreditkarte (be)zahlen? kan ich mit kredeetkarte betsaalen
No problem.	Kein Problem. kiyn problehm

4. To the airport

to the city centre	zum Stadtzentrum tsoohm shtat tsentroom
city centre	Stadtzentrum shtat tsentroom
to the ...	zum ... tsoohm
I would like to (go to) the city centre.	Ich möchte zum Stadtzentrum. ich merhkte tsoohm shtattsentroom
to the airport	zum Flughafen tsoohm floohghaafen
airport	Flughafen floohghaafen
to the Windsor hotel	zum Hotel Windsor tsoohm hohtel weentsor
Thank you.	Danke. danke
Many thanks.	Vielen Dank. feelen dank
Keep the change.	Stimmt so. shtimt soh
I'd like to rent a car.	Ich möchte ein Auto mieten.* ich merhkte iyn owto meeten
I'd like to buy a ticket.	Ich möchte eine Fahrkarte kaufen.* ich merhkte iyne faarkarte kowfen
...to buy a ticket to Berlin.	...eine Fahrkarte nach Berlin kaufen.* ...iyne faarkarte naahk behleen kowfen
a ticket - to Berlin - buy	eine Fahrkarte - nach Berlin - kaufen iyne faarkarte - nahk beh'leen - kowfen
*The verb i.e rent, buy etc, at the end.	
How much does it cost?	Wie viel kostet es? vee feel kostet es
How much...?	Wie viel...? vee feel
...does it cost? (...costs it?)	...kostet es? kostet es
...do they cost? (...cost they?)	... kosten sie? kosten zee
10 Euros	zehn Euro tsehyn oyroh
Euros	Euro oyroh
That's right.	Das ist richtig. das ist ri'hktig



5. Numbers, days & time

1	eins iyns	15	fünfzehn furnftsehyn
2	zwei tsviy	16	sechzehn zektsehyn
3	drei dry	17	siebzehn zeebtsehyn
4	vier feer	18	achtzehn ahktsehyn
5	fünf furnf	19	neunzehn noyntsehyn
6	sechs zeks	20	zwanzig tsvantsig
7	sieben zeeben	21(one and twenty)	einundzwanzig iynnoontsvantsig
8	acht ahkt	22(two and twenty)	zweiundzwanzig tsvyoontsvantsig
9	neun noyn	23(three and twenty)	dreiundzwanzig dryoontsvantsig
10	zehn tsehyn	24(four and twenty)	vierundzwanzig feeroontsvantsig
11	elf elf	30	dreißig dryssig
12	zwölf tsverlf	40	vierzig feertsig
13	dreizehn drytsehyn	45	fünfundvierzig furnfoontfeertsig
14	vierzehn feertsehyn	50	fünfzig furnftsig

At what time? Some examples:

at 7 o'clock	um sieben Uhr oom zeeben oohr
at 8.30	um acht Uhr dreißig oom ahkt oohr dryssig
at 7.15	um sieben Uhr fünfzehn oom zeeben oohr furnftsehyn
at 9.40	um neun Uhr vierzig oom noyn oohr feertsig

Now you try filling in the gaps, and don't forget the 24 hour clock!

at 10 o'clock	... zehn Uhr
at 11.30	um ... Uhr dreißig
at 6.15	... sechs ... fünfzehn
at 8.40	um ... Uhr ...
at 11 o'clock	um
at 11:45	um elf Uhr ...
at 9 in the evening (careful, 24 hour clock !)	um einund... Uhr
at 6 in the evening	... acht... Uhr
at 9.45 in the evening	um ein... Uhr ...undvierzig
at 12 midnight	... vierundz... Uhr

The days of the week:

Monday, on Monday	Montag, am Montag mohntaag, am mohntaag
Tuesday	Dienstag deenztaag
Wednesday	Mittwoch mittvok
Thursday	Donnerstag donnerztaag
Friday	Freitag frytaag
Saturday	Samstag zamstaag
Sunday	Sonntag zonntaag



6. Is there ...?

Excuse me.	Entschuldigung. entshoooldigoong
Is there a...? (literally: Gives it...?)	Gibt es...? geebt es
Is there a bank near hear?	Gibt es eine Bank hier in der Nähe? geebt es iyne bank heer in der neh'e
a bank	eine Bank iyne bank
near here	hier in der Nähe heer in der neh'e
near	in der Nähe in der neh'e
here	hier heer
Is there a chemist's near here?	Gibt es eine Apotheke hier in der Nähe? geebt es iyne apo'tehke, heer in der neh'e
Is there a supermarket near here?	Gibt es einen Supermarkt hier in der Nähe? geebt es iyne zooopermarkt heer in der neh'e
an Italian restaurant	ein italienisches Restaurant iyn italyehnisches restorang
Is there a pub where we can eat?	Gibt es eine Kneipe, wo wir essen können? geebt es iyne knyper voh veer essen kernen
a pub	eine Kneipe iyne knyper
where	wo voh
we	wir veer
can eat	essen können essen kernnen
not too expensive (dear)	nicht zu teuer nihkt tsoo toyer
too	zu tsoo
expensive (dear)	teuer toyer
Sorry, I don't know.	Tut mir Leid, ich weiß es nicht. toht meer liyd, ich viyss es nihkt
Sorry.	Tut mir Leid. toht meer liyd
Literally: I know it not (as in Shakespeare)	Ich weiß es nicht. ich viyss es nihkt
No idea.	Keine Ahnung. kiyne aahnoong

How often do I have to listen to the earworms CD before I can really remember all the language on it?

With the appeal of the earworms songs we hope that it is not a question of 'having to', it is rather a question of 'wanting to'. But seriously: the memory is like a muscle, it needs to be trained and exercised. Based on scientific studies, the ideal is listening relatively intensively at the beginning (the learning phase), thereafter listening periodically to review what you have learnt and refresh your memory.

In practical terms this means listening to the whole album the first day, in order to 'tune your ear in' to the sounds of the language. Then listen regularly, several times, over a period of one or two weeks, making sure that you listen to every song equally as many times. While listening, actually speak the words out loud, when you can, to get a feeling for their pronunciation. After this, go through the booklet and test your knowledge, picking out any gaps that you may wish to concentrate on.

Lastly, the review phase. As we all know, memories fade, so it is important to refresh your memory by listening to the CD at your leisure, say, once a week for the following few weeks. Thereafter, monthly.

This review phase is crucial as it consolidates your knowledge and transfers it into your long-term memory. Although this demands self-discipline, it is of course without effort, as you are only listening to songs.

The result is that you will be able to recall the words and phrases with the same ease that you remember your telephone number!



7. Directions

Hello, good day.	Guten Tag. goohten tag
I'm looking for ... (literally:I search...)	Ich suche ... ich zoohke
a supermarket	einen Supermarkt inyen zoopermarkt
the post office	die Post dee pohst
I'm looking for a bank.	Ich suche eine Bank. ich zoohke iyne bank
Can you tell me ...	Können Sie mir sagen, ... kernnen zee meer zaagen...
... how I get to the station?	wie ich zum Bahnhof komme? vee ich tsoom baanhohf komme...
Literally: ...how I - to the station - get (come)?	wie ich - zum Bahnhof - komme?
by bus, by car,	mit dem Bus, mit dem Auto, mit dem boohs, mit dem owtoh,
by train, on foot	mit dem Zug, zu Fuß mit dem tsoog, tsoo foohss
Go straight on.	Gehen Sie geradeaus. (on foot) geh'en zee geraadeows
Go left.	Gehen Sie nach links. geh'en zee naahk links
Go right.	Gehen Sie nach rechts. geh'en zee naahk rehks
Is it far?	Ist es weit? ist es viyt
far	weit viyt
How far is it?	Wie weit ist es? vee viyt ist es
How...?	Wie...? vee
about 2 kilometers	ungefähr zwei Kilometer oongefehyr tsviy keelomehter
about (roughly)	ungefähr oongefehyr
Excellent.	Ausgezeichnet. owsgetsychnet

8. Where & what time?

At what time...?	Um wie viel Uhr...? oom vee feel oohr
Where...?	Wo...? voh
Where is your luggage?	Wo ist Ihr Gepäck? voh ist eer gepek
your luggage	Ihr Gepäck eer gepek
my luggage	mein Gepäck miyn gepek
our luggage	unser Gepäck oonzer gepek
It is over there.	Es ist da drüben. Es ist daa drewben
It is in the room.	Es ist im (in dem) Zimmer. es ist im tsimmer
Where are the toilets?	Wo sind die Toiletten? voh zint dee toaletten
are	sind zint
the toilets	die Toiletten dee toaletten
upstairs, downstairs	oben, unten ohben, oonten
Mens	Herren hehrrren
Ladies	Damen daamen
When is breakfast?	Wann ist Frühstück? vaan ist frewstewk
breakfast	Frühstück frewstewk
from 7 to 10	von sieben bis zehn fon zeeben bis tsehn
from ... to ...	von ... bis ... fon ... bis ...
today	heute hoyte
tomorrow	morgen morgen
this afternoon (today afternoon)	heute Nachmittag hoyte naahkmittaag
Smashing.	Klasse. klaasser



9. Problems, problems!

I have a problem.

Ich habe ein Problem.
ich haabe iyn problehm

with the TV

mit dem Fernseher
mit dem fernzeh'er

with the fridge

mit dem Kühlschrank
mit dem kewlshrank

fridge

Kühlschrank
kewlshrank

I've lost my passport.

Ich habe meinen Pass verloren.*
ich haabe miynen pass ferlohren

*The verb, 'lost' (verloren), at the end.

lost

verloren
ferlohren

my camera

meine Kamera
miyner kamera

my wallet

mein Portemonnaie
miyn portemonniye

I need...

Ich brauche...
ich browke

stamps

Briefmarken
breefmarken

plasters / Band-Aid (US Engl.)

Pflaster
pflaster

suncream

Sonnencreme
zonnenkrehm

something for (against) headaches

etwas gegen Kopfschmerzen
etvas gehgen kopfshmertsen

I need something for... (something against)

Ich brauche etwas gegen...
ich browke etvas gehgen

something against

etwas gegen
etvas gehgen

headaches

Kopfschmerzen
kopf shmertsen

Aspirin

Aspirin
aspireen

Get well soon.

Gute Besserung.
goohte besseroong

Thats right.

Das stimmt.
dass schtimmt

10. Do you speak English?

How are you? (to a friend)

Wie geht's?

vee **gehts**

How are you? (formal)

Wie geht es Ihnen?

vee geht es **eehnen**

Do you speak English? German?

Sprechen Sie Englisch? Deutsch?

shprehken zee **english**, **doych**

I don't speak German. (I speak no German.)

Ich spreche kein Deutsch.

ich **shprehke** kiyn **doych**

I don't understand. (I understand not)

Ich verstehe nicht.

ich fers**shtehye** nihkt

More slowly, please.

Langsamer, bitte.

lungsaamer, **bitter**

It's difficult.

Es ist schwierig.

es ist **shveerig**

not easy

nicht einfach

nihkt **iynfahk**

How about an icecream?

Wie wäre es mit einem Eis?

vee wehr es mit **inyem** iys

How about...

Wie wäre es mit...

vee **wehr** es mit

OK, why not.

Okay, warum nicht.

Okay, varum **nihkt**.

Mmm, it tastes great.

Mmm, es schmeckt toll.

mmm, es **shmekt** toll

What about a beer?

Wie wäre es mit einem Bier?

vee **wehr** es mit **inyem** beer

Good idea.

Gute Idee.

gooter eedeh

It is (very) good.

Es ist (sehr) gut.

es ist (zehr) **gooht**

Another one, please.

Noch eins, bitte.

nohk iyns, **bitter**

I have to leave now. (literally:I must now go)

Ich muss jetzt gehen.

ich moos yetst **gehyen**

now

jetzt

yetst

See you later.

Bis später.

bis **shpehter**

See you tomorrow.

Bis morgen.

bis **morgen**

Have fun, enjoy yourself.

Viel Spass.

feel **shpaas**

Bye.

Tschüß.

chewss



The science behind earworms mbt©

1. How we learn

A large part of learning in general and language learning in particular is to do with the memorisation of words, facts and other significant information. It's a well known fact that we use only a fraction of our brain power and traditional book learning is now recognised as not suiting every learner.

earworms uses simple techniques which open up and exploit more of the brain's native power, and come under the heading of 'accelerated learning'.

In the March 2005 issue of the journal 'Nature' researchers at Dartmouth College in the US reported that they had pinpointed the region of the brain where 'earworms' or catchy tunes reside, the auditory cortex. They found that the sounds and words that have actually been heard can be readily recalled from the auditory cortex where the brain can listen to them 'virtually' again and again.

2. What we learn

earworms mbt© adopts the so-called lexical approach to language. In essence, this means we look at language in terms of whole meaningful chunks, then break these down into their component bite-sized, easily absorbable parts and then reconstruct them. You not only learn complete, immediately useful phrases, you also intuitively learn something about the structure (the grammar) of the language. These 'chunks' which the learner can 'mix and match', gradually build up to cover whole areas of the language.



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Check out **Rapid Volume 2** and “**Rapid Chinese**”

Details at www.earwormslearning.com



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The Tracks:

1. I would like... 7:12
2. To order 6:39
3. Have you got...? 7:45
4. To the airport 7:35
5. Numbers, days & time 7:02
6. Is there...? 7:01
7. Directions 7:30
8. Where, when & what time? 8:10
9. Problems, problems! 6:40
10. Do you speak English? 7:34
11. See you soon. Bis bald! 1:00

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